

Homology for Quandles with Partial Group Operations

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Abstract

A quandle is a set that has a binary operation satisfying three conditions corresponding to the Reidemeister moves. Homology theories of quandles have been developed in a way similar to group homology, and have been applied to knots and knotted surfaces. In this paper, a homology theory is defined that unifies group and quandle homology theories. A quandle that is a union of groups with the operation restricting to conjugation on each group component is called a multiple conjugation quandle (MCQ, defined rigorously within). In this definition, compatibilities between the group and quandle operations are imposed which are motivated by considerations on colorings of handlebody-links. A homology theory defined here for MCQs take into consideration both group and quandle operations, as well as their compatibility. The first homology group is characterized, and the notion of extensions by 2-cocycles is provided. Degenerate subcomplexes are defined in relation to simplicial decompositions of prismatic (products of simplices) complexes and group inverses. Cocycle invariants are also defined for handlebody-links.

1 Introduction

In this paper, a homology theory is proposed that contains aspects of both group and quandle homology theories, for algebraic structures that have both operations and certain compatibility conditions between them.

The notion of a quandle [12, 15] was introduced in knot theory as a generalization of the fundamental group. Briefly, a quandle is a set with a binary operation that is idempotent, self-distributive, and the corresponding right action is bijective. The axioms correspond to the Reidemeister moves, and quandles have been used extensively to construct knot invariants. They have been considered in various other contexts, for example as symmetries of geometric objects [18], and with different names, such as distributive groupoids [15] and automorphic sets [1]. A typical example is a group conjugation $a * b = b^{-1}ab$ which is an expression of the Wirtinger relation for the fundamental group of the knot complement. The same structure but without idempotency is called a rack, and is used in the study of framed links [5].

In [6] a chain complex was introduced for racks. The resulting homology theory was modified in [3] by defining a quotient complex that reflected the quandle idempotence axiom. The motivation for this homology was to construct the quandle cocycle invariants for

links and surface-links. Since then a variety of applications have been found. The quandle cocycle invariants were generalized to handlebody-links in [10]. When a set has multiple quandle operations that are parametrized by a group, the structure is called a G -family of quandles; this notion and its associated homology theory was introduced in [11] and it too was motivated from handlebody-knots. This homology theory is called *IJO*. In particular, cocycle invariants were introduced that distinguished mirror images of some of handlebody-knots. These G -families were further generalized to an algebraic system called a multiple conjugation quandle (MCQ) in [8] for colorings of handlebody-knots. An MCQ has a quandle operation and partial group operations, with compatibility conditions among the operations.

The current paper proposes to unify the group and quandle homology theories for MCQs. The definition of an MCQ is recalled in Section 2 as a generalization of a G -family of quandles. A homology theory is defined (in Section 3) that simultaneously encompasses the group and quandle homologies of the interrelated structures. As in the case of [3], some subcomplexes are defined in order to compensate for the topological motivation of the theory. The first homology group is characterized, and the notion of extensions by 2-cocycles is provided in Section 4.

The homology theory for MCQ is well suited for handlebody-links such that each toroidal component has its core circle oriented, as defined in Section 5. When considering colorings for unoriented handlebody-links, we also need to take into consideration issues about the inverse elements in the group (Section 6). Prismatic sets (products of simplices) are decomposed into sub-simplices, that are higher dimensional analogues of graph moves; Section 7 defines a subcomplex that compensates for these subdivisions. In Section 8 and Section 9, we relate this homology theory with group and quandle homology theories. Finally, in Section 10, we discuss approaches to finding new 2-cocycles of our homology theory.

2 Multiple conjugation quandles

First, recall a *quandle* [12, 15], is a non-empty set X with a binary operation $*$: $X \times X \rightarrow X$ satisfying the following axioms.

- (1) For any $a \in X$, we have $a * a = a$.
- (2) For any $a \in X$, the map $S_a : X \rightarrow X$ defined by $S_a(x) = x * a$ is a bijection.
- (3) For any $a, b, c \in X$, we have $(a * b) * c = (a * c) * (b * c)$.

Definition 1 ([8]). A *multiple conjugation quandle (MCQ)* X is the disjoint union of groups G_λ , where λ is an element of an index set Λ , with a binary operation $*$: $X \times X \rightarrow X$ satisfying the following axioms.

- (1) For any $a, b \in G_\lambda$, we have $a * b = b^{-1}ab$.
- (2) For any $x \in X$, $a, b \in G_\lambda$, we have $x * e_\lambda = x$ and $x * (ab) = (x * a) * b$, where e_λ is the identity element of G_λ .
- (3) For any $x, y, z \in X$, we have $(x * y) * z = (x * z) * (y * z)$.

(4) For any $x \in X$, $a, b \in G_\lambda$, we have $(ab) * x = (a * x)(b * x)$ in some group G_μ .

We call the group G_λ a *component* of the MCQ. An MCQ is a type of quandles that can be decomposed as a union of groups, and the quandle operation in each component is given by conjugation. Moreover, there are compatibilities, (2) and (4), between the group and quandle operations.

Note that the quandle axiom $a * a = a$ follows immediately since the operation in any component is given by conjugation. The second quandle axiom also follows, since for the map $S_a : X \rightarrow X$ defined by $S_a(x) = x * a$, the inverse map is given by $S_{a^{-1}}$. The second axiom of MCQ implies that the map $\varphi : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\text{Qnd}} X$ defined by $\varphi(a) = S_a$ is a group homomorphism, where $\text{Aut}_{\text{Qnd}} X$ is the set of quandle automorphisms of X and is the group with the multiplication defined by $S_a S_b := S_b \circ S_a$. The last axiom (4) may be replaced with

(4') For any $x \in X$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda$, there is a unique element $\mu \in \Lambda$ such that $S_x(G_\lambda) = G_\mu$ and that $S_x : G_\lambda \rightarrow G_\mu$ is a group isomorphism.

The axiom (4) immediately follows from (4'). Conversely, (4') follows from (4): The condition (4) contains the condition that for any $a, b \in G_\lambda$ and $x \in X$, there exists a unique $\mu \in \Lambda$ such that $a * x, b * x \in G_\mu$. Hence we have $S_x(G_\lambda) \subset G_\mu$, which implies that $S_x : G_\lambda \rightarrow G_\mu$ is a well-defined group homomorphism by the condition $(ab) * x = (a * x)(b * x)$. The homomorphism $S_x : G_\lambda \rightarrow G_\mu$ is a group isomorphism, since $S_{x^{-1}} : G_\mu \rightarrow G_\lambda$ gives its inverse.

A multiple conjugation quandle can be obtained from a G -family of quandles as follows.

Example 2. Let G be a group with identity element e , let $(M, \{ *^g \}_{g \in G})$ be a G -family of quandles [11]; i.e. a non-empty set M with a family of binary operations $*^g : M \times M \rightarrow M$ ($g \in G$) satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} x *^g x &= x, & x *^{gh} y &= (x *^g y) *^h y, & x *^e y &= x, \\ (x *^g y) *^h z &= (x *^h z) *^{h^{-1}gh} (y *^h z) \end{aligned}$$

for $x, y, z \in M$, $g, h \in G$. Then $\coprod_{x \in M} \{x\} \times G$ is a multiple conjugation quandle with

$$(x, g) * (y, h) = (x *^h y, h^{-1}gh), \quad (x, g)(x, h) = (x, gh).$$

The following are specific examples of G -families of quandles.

- (1) Let M be a group, and G be a subgroup of $\text{Aut } M$. Then for $x, y \in M$ and $g \in G$, $x * y = (xy^{-1})^g y$ gives a G -family of quandles. Here x^g denotes g acting on x . The fact that this is a G -family was pointed out by Przytycki (cf. [17]); however, that any specific automorphism g yields a quandle was earlier observed in [12, 15]. When M is abelian and an element $g \in G$ is fixed, the resulting quandle is called an Alexander quandle.
- (2) Let $(X, *)$ be a quandle. We denote $S_b^n(a)$ by $a *^n b$. Put $Z := \mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, where $m := \min\{i > 0 \mid x *^i y = x \text{ for any } x, y \in X\}$. Then $(X, \{ *^n \}_{n \in Z})$ is a Z -family of quandles.

For a multiple conjugation quandle $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$, an X -set is a non-empty set Y with a map $*$: $Y \times X \rightarrow Y$ satisfying the following axioms, where we use the same symbol $*$ as the binary operation of X .

- For any $y \in Y$ and $a, b \in G_\lambda$, we have $y * e_\lambda = y$ and $y * (ab) = (y * a) * b$, where e_λ is the identity of G_λ .
- For any $y \in Y$ and $a, b \in X$, we have $(y * a) * b = (y * b) * (a * b)$.

Any multiple conjugation quandle X itself is an X -set with its binary operation. Any singleton set $\{y_0\}$ is also an X -set with the map $*$ defined by $y_0 * x = y_0$ for $x \in X$, which is called a trivial X -set. The index set Λ is an X -set with the map $*$ defined by $\lambda * x = \mu$ when $S_x(G_\lambda) = G_\mu$ for $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$ and $x \in X$.

3 Homology theory

In this section, we define a chain complex for MCQs that contains aspects of both group and quandle homology theories. A subcomplex is also defined that corresponds to a Reidemeister move for handlebody-links.

Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, and let Y be an X -set. In what follows, we denote a sequence of elements of X by a bold symbol such as \mathbf{a} , and denote by $|\mathbf{a}|$ the length of a sequence \mathbf{a} . For example, (\mathbf{a}) , $\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle$, $(y; \mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b})$ respectively denote

$$(a_1, \dots, a_{|\mathbf{a}|}), \quad \langle a_1, \dots, a_{|\mathbf{a}|} \rangle, \quad (y; a_1, \dots, a_{|\mathbf{a}|}; b_1, \dots, b_{|\mathbf{b}|}).$$

Let $P_n(X)_Y$ be the free abelian group generated by the elements

$$(y; a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{1,n_1}; \dots; a_{k,1}, \dots, a_{k,n_k}) \in \bigcup_{n_1 + \dots + n_k = n} Y \times \prod_{i=1}^k \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda^{n_i}$$

if $n \geq 0$, and let $P_n(X)_Y = 0$ otherwise. The generators of $P_n(X)_Y$ are called *prismatic chains* and $P_n(X)_Y$ is called the *prismatic chain group*. Note that for each j , the elements $a_{j,1}, \dots, a_{j,n_j}$ belong to one of G_λ 's. For example, $P_3(X)_Y$ is generated by the elements $(y; a; b; c)$, $(y; a; e, f)$, $(y; d, e; c)$ and $(y; d, e, f)$ ($a, b, c \in X$, $d, e, f \in G_\lambda$, $y \in Y$). Here a, b, c may or may not belong to the same G_μ ($\mu \in \Lambda$), but d, e, f belong to the same G_λ . All may belong to the same G_λ .

We use the noncommutative multiplication form

$$\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle$$

to represent $(y; \mathbf{a}_1; \dots; \mathbf{a}_k)$. We define

$$\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle * b := \langle y * b \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 * b \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k * b \rangle,$$

where $\langle \mathbf{a} * b \rangle$ denotes $\langle a_1 * b, \dots, a_{|\mathbf{a}|} * b \rangle$. We set $|\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle| := |\mathbf{a}_1| + \dots + |\mathbf{a}_k|$.

We define a boundary homomorphism $\partial_n : P_n(X)_Y \rightarrow P_{n-1}(X)_Y$ by

$$\partial(\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle) = \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{|\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_{i-1} \rangle|} \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \partial \langle \mathbf{a}_i \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \langle a_1, \dots, a_m \rangle &= *a_1 \langle a_2, \dots, a_m \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (-1)^i \langle a_1, \dots, a_i a_{i+1}, \dots, a_m \rangle \\ &\quad + (-1)^m \langle a_1, \dots, a_{m-1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

The resulting terms $\partial(\langle a \rangle) = *a \langle \rangle - \langle \rangle$ for $m = 1$ in the above expression means that the formal symbol $\langle \rangle$ is deleted. For $n = 0$, we define $\partial \langle y \rangle = 0$.

Example 3. The boundary maps in 2- and 3-dimensions are computed as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_2(\langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle) &= \langle y * a \rangle \langle b \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle b \rangle - \langle y * b \rangle \langle a * b \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle, \\ \partial_2(\langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle) &= \langle y * a \rangle \langle b \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle ab \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle, \\ \partial_3(\langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle \langle c \rangle) &= \langle y * a \rangle \langle b \rangle \langle c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle b \rangle \langle c \rangle - \langle y * b \rangle \langle a * b \rangle \langle c \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle c \rangle + \langle y * c \rangle \langle a * c \rangle \langle b * c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle, \\ \partial_3(\langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle) &= \langle y * a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle b, c \rangle - \langle y * b \rangle \langle a * b \rangle \langle c \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle bc \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle, \\ \partial_3(\langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle \langle c \rangle) &= \langle y * a \rangle \langle b \rangle \langle c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle ab \rangle \langle c \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle c \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle y * c \rangle \langle a * c, b * c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle, \\ \partial_3(\langle y \rangle \langle a, b, c \rangle) &= \langle y * a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle ab, c \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle a, bc \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4. $P_*(X)_Y = (P_n(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is a chain complex.

Proof. The Leibniz rule

$$\partial(\sigma\tau) = (\partial\sigma)\tau + (-1)^{|\sigma|}\sigma(\partial\tau)$$

is a restatement of the definition when $k = 2$. In fact, the general definition follows from this by induction. Also $\partial(\sigma * a) = (\partial\sigma) * a$, and $\partial \circ \partial = 0$ follows from these two facts. \square

In the sequel, we will define a degeneracy subcomplex that is analogous (albeit more complicated) to the sub-complex of degeneracies for quandle homology. Before its definition, we give a description of simplicial decompositions of products of simplices for motivation. We identify an n -simplex Δ^n with the set $\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in [0, 1]^n : 0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \leq 1\}$ called the *right n -simplex*. Then the n -cube $[0, 1]^n$ can be decomposed into $n!$ sets each of which is congruent to this right n -simplex that has n edges of length 1, and has $(n - k + 1)$ edges of length \sqrt{k} for $k = 1, \dots, n$. More specifically, for $\vec{x} \in [0, 1]^n$ consider the permutation $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ such that $0 \leq x_{\sigma(1)} \leq x_{\sigma(2)} \leq \cdots \leq x_{\sigma(n)} \leq 1$. If the coordinates of \vec{x} are all distinct, then there is a unique such σ and an n -simplex Δ_σ^n congruent to the right n -simplex such that \vec{x} lies in the interior of Δ_σ^n . Otherwise \vec{x} lies in the boundary of more than one such simplex. Now consider the product of right simplices

$$\Delta^s \times \Delta^t = \{(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \in [0, 1]^{s+t} : 0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_s \leq 1 \text{ \& } 0 \leq y_1 \leq y_2 \leq \cdots \leq y_t \leq 1\}$$

where the notation (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) represents $(x_1, \dots, x_s, y_1, \dots, y_t)$. This can be decomposed as a union of simplices of the form given above. For $\vec{z} = (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \in \Delta^s \times \Delta^t \subset [0, 1]^n$ where $n = s + t$, there is an associated simplex Δ_σ^n that contains the point (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) . Suppose all coordinates of \vec{z} are distinct, and let $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ be a permutation such that $0 < z_{\sigma(1)} < \dots < z_{\sigma(n)}$. Then the subset $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_s\} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, s + t\}$ with $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_s$ is determined from the positions of coordinates of \vec{x} , so that $z_{i_k} = x_k$ for $k = 1, \dots, s$. Thus a given subset $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_s\} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, s + t\}$ where $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_s$ determines an n -simplex in the decomposition of $\Delta^s \times \Delta^t$. We proceed to the definition of the degeneracy subcomplex.

For an expression of the form $\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$ in a chain in $P_n(X)_Y$, where $\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle = \langle a_1, \dots, a_s \rangle$ and $\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle = \langle b_1, \dots, b_t \rangle$ satisfy $a_i, b_j \in G_\lambda$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$ and $j = 1, \dots, t$, we define the notation $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}$ to represent $(-1)^{\sum_{k=1}^s (i_k - k)} \langle c_1, \dots, c_{s+t} \rangle$, where $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k < \dots < i_s \leq s + t$, and

$$c_i = \begin{cases} a_k * (b_1 \cdots b_{i-k}) & \text{if } i = i_k, \\ b_{i-k} & \text{if } i_k < i < i_{k+1}. \end{cases}$$

If $i = k$ in the first case, then we regard $(b_1 \cdots b_{i-k})$ to be empty. For example, $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_1 = \langle a, b \rangle$, $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_2 = -\langle b, a * b \rangle$, and $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{1,3} = -\langle a, c, b * c \rangle$. We also define the notation $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle$ by

$$\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle := \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_s \leq s+t} \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}.$$

Define $D_n(X)_Y$ to be the subgroup of $P_n(X)_Y$ generated by the elements of the form

$$\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle$$

where we implicitly assume the linearity of the notations $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}$ and $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle$, that is,

$$\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{|\mathbf{a}|} \leq |\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle|} \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_{|\mathbf{a}|}} \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle.$$

The chain group $D_n(X)_Y$ is called the group of *decomposition degeneracies*. We will see that $D_*(X)_Y = (D_n(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is a subcomplex of $P_*(X)_Y$ in Section 7.

We remark that the elements of the form

$$\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle$$

belong to $D_n(X)_Y$.

For example, $D_2(X)_Y$ is generated by the elements of the form

$$\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle b, a * b \rangle,$$

and $D_3(X)_Y$ is generated by the elements of the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle b, a * b \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle, \\ & \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \langle c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle b, c \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle c, b * c \rangle, \\ & \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a, b, c \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle a, c, b * c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle c, a * c, b * c \rangle, \\ & \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle b, c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle a, b, c \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle b, a * b, c \rangle - \langle y \rangle \langle b, c, a * (bc) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for $a, b, c \in G_\lambda, x \in X$.

Definition 5. The quotient complex of $P_*(X)_Y$ modulo decomposition degeneracies $D_*(X)_Y$ is denoted by $C_*(X)_Y = (C_n(X)_Y, \partial_n)$, where $C_n(X)_Y = P_n(X)_Y / D_n(X)_Y$. For an abelian group A , we define the cochain complex $C^*(X; A)_Y = \text{Hom}(C_*(X)_Y, A)$. We denote by $H_n(X)_Y$ the n th homology group of $C_*(X)_Y$.

4 Algebraic aspects of the homology

In this section we study algebraic aspects of the homology theory we defined. Specifically, we characterize the first homology group, and show that a 2-cocycle defines an extension. For simplicity we consider the case $Y = \{y_0\}$ is a singleton, and we suppress the symbols $\langle y_0 \rangle$ whenever possible.

Let X be a multiple conjugation quandle, and $Y = \{y_0\}$ be a singleton. Then $P_0(X)_Y$ is infinite cyclic generated by $\langle y_0 \rangle$, and $\partial_1(\langle y_0 \rangle \langle a \rangle) = \langle y_0 * a \rangle - \langle y_0 \rangle$ for $a \in X$. Hence $H_0(X)_Y = \mathbb{Z}$. Next we characterize $H_1(X)_Y$.

For any $x \in X$, $\lambda \in \Lambda$, there is a unique element $\mu \in \Lambda$ such that $S_x(G_\lambda) = G_\mu$ and that $S_x : G_\lambda \rightarrow G_\mu$ is a group isomorphism. Then we define an equivalence relation on Λ by $\lambda \sim \mu$ if and only if there exist $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$, $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that $(S_{x_n}^{\varepsilon_n} \circ \dots \circ S_{x_1}^{\varepsilon_1})(G_\lambda) = G_\mu$. The equivalence classes form a partition of Λ . We call it the *orbit partition*.

Proposition 6. *Let $Y = \{y_0\}$ be a singleton. Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle with a finite orbit partition $\Lambda = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \Lambda_i$. Then the first homology group $H_1(X)_Y$ is isomorphic to $\prod_{i=1}^n G_{\lambda_i}^{\text{ab}}$, the product of abelianizations, where $\lambda_i \in \Lambda_i$.*

Proof. We suppress the notation $\langle y_0 \rangle$. The 2-dimensional chain group $P_2(X)_Y$ is generated by

$$\{\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle \mid a, b \in X\}.$$

The degeneracy group $D_1(X)_Y$ is 0. One computes

$$\partial_2(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle) = -\langle a * b \rangle + \langle a \rangle, \quad \partial_2(\langle a, b \rangle) = \langle b \rangle - \langle ab \rangle + \langle a \rangle.$$

By definitions, $H_1(X)_Y$ is the free abelian group generated by $\{\langle a \rangle \mid a \in X\}$ subject to the relations $\langle a * b \rangle = \langle a \rangle$ and $\langle ab \rangle = \langle a \rangle + \langle b \rangle$ over all $a, b \in X$. The elements of the form $\langle a \rangle$ from the groups $\{G_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_i\}$ are identified by S_b from the first relation. The last relation gives rise to G_λ^{ab} for each subgroup generated by elements of G_λ . Then the result follows. \square

Proposition 7. *Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, let $Y = \{y_0\}$ be a singleton, and A an abelian group. A map $\phi : P_2(X)_Y \rightarrow A$ is a 2-cocycle of $C^*(X)_Y$ if and only if $X \times A = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (G_\lambda \times A)$ with*

$$\begin{aligned} (a, s) * (b, t) &:= (a * b, s + \phi(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle)) \text{ for } (a, s), (b, t) \in X \times A, \\ (a, s)(b, t) &:= (ab, s + t + \phi(\langle a, b \rangle)) \text{ for } (a, s), (b, t) \in G_\lambda \times A \end{aligned}$$

is a multiple conjugation quandle, where $\phi(\langle y_0 \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle)$ and $\phi(\langle y_0 \rangle \langle a, b \rangle)$ are respectively denoted by $\phi(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle)$ and $\phi(\langle a, b \rangle)$ for short. Furthermore, $(e_\lambda, -\phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle))$ is the identity of the group $G_\lambda \times A$, and $(a^{-1}, -s - \phi(\langle a, a^{-1} \rangle) - \phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle))$ is the inverse of $(a, s) \in G_\lambda \times A$.

Proof. We show correspondences between cocycle conditions and MCQ conditions for the extension.

(1) *The correspondence between the cocycle condition $\phi(\partial_3(\langle a, b, c \rangle)) = 0$ and the associativity of a group.*

For $(a, s), (b, t), (c, u) \in G_\lambda \times A$, $\phi(\langle a, b \rangle) + \phi(\langle ab, c \rangle) = \phi(\langle b, c \rangle) + \phi(\langle a, bc \rangle)$ if and only if $((a, s)(b, t))(c, u) = (a, s)((b, t)(c, u))$, since

$$\begin{aligned} ((a, s)(b, t))(c, u) &= (abc, s + t + u + \phi(\langle a, b \rangle) + \phi(\langle ab, c \rangle)), \\ (a, s)((b, t)(c, u)) &= (abc, s + t + u + \phi(\langle b, c \rangle) + \phi(\langle a, bc \rangle)). \end{aligned}$$

We note that $\phi(\langle a, b \rangle) + \phi(\langle ab, c \rangle) = \phi(\langle b, c \rangle) + \phi(\langle a, bc \rangle)$, or equivalently $((a, s)(b, t))(c, u) = (a, s)((b, t)(c, u))$ implies that $\phi(\langle a, e_\lambda \rangle) = \phi(\langle e_\lambda, c \rangle)$, $\phi(\langle b^{-1}, b \rangle) = \phi(\langle b, b^{-1} \rangle)$. These equalities respectively imply

$$(a, s) = (a, s)(e_\lambda, -\phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle)) = (e_\lambda, -\phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle))(a, s)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (e_\lambda, -\phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle)) &= (a, s)(a^{-1}, -s - \phi(\langle a, a^{-1} \rangle) - \phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle)) \\ &= (a^{-1}, -s - \phi(\langle a, a^{-1} \rangle) - \phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle))(a, s). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $(e_\lambda, -\phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle))$ is the identity of the group $G_\lambda \times A$, and that $(a^{-1}, -s - \phi(\langle a, a^{-1} \rangle) - \phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle))$ is the inverse of $(a, s) \in G_\lambda \times A$.

(2) *The correspondence between the degeneracy of ϕ on $D_2(X)_Y$ and the first axiom of MCQ.*

For $(a, s), (b, t) \in G_\lambda \times A$, $\phi(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle) + \phi(\langle b, a * b \rangle) = \phi(\langle a, b \rangle)$ if and only if $(b, t)((a, s) * (b, t)) = (a, s)(b, t)$, since

$$\begin{aligned} (b, t)((a, s) * (b, t)) &= (b(a * b), s + t + \phi(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle) + \phi(\langle b, a * b \rangle)), \\ (a, s)(b, t) &= (ab, s + t + \phi(\langle a, b \rangle)). \end{aligned}$$

(3) *The correspondence between the cocycle condition $\phi(\partial_3(\langle x \rangle \langle a, b \rangle)) = 0$ and the second axiom of MCQ.*

For $(x, r) \in X \times A$, $(a, s), (b, t) \in G_\lambda \times A$, $\phi(\langle x \rangle \langle ab \rangle) = \phi(\langle x \rangle \langle a \rangle) + \phi(\langle x * a \rangle \langle b \rangle)$ if and only if $(x, r) * ((a, s)(b, t)) = ((x, r) * (a, s)) * (b, t)$, since

$$\begin{aligned} (x, r) * ((a, s)(b, t)) &= (x * (ab), r + \phi(\langle x \rangle \langle ab \rangle)), \\ ((x, r) * (a, s)) * (b, t) &= ((x * a) * b, r + \phi(\langle x \rangle \langle a \rangle) + \phi(\langle x * a \rangle \langle b \rangle)). \end{aligned}$$

We note that $\phi(\langle x \rangle \langle ab \rangle) = \phi(\langle x \rangle \langle a \rangle) + \phi(\langle x * a \rangle \langle b \rangle)$, or equivalently $(x, r) * ((a, s)(b, t)) = ((x, r) * (a, s)) * (b, t)$ implies that $\phi(\langle x \rangle \langle e_\lambda \rangle) = 0$. Then we have

$$(a, s) * (e_\lambda, -\phi(\langle e_\lambda, e_\lambda \rangle)) = (a, s).$$

(4) *The correspondence between the cocycle condition $\phi(\partial_3(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle \langle c \rangle)) = 0$ and the third axiom of MCQ.*

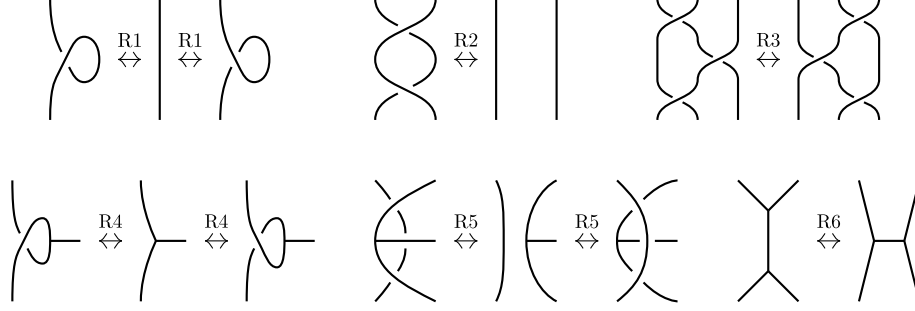


Figure 1: Reidemeister moves for handlebody-links

For $(a, s), (b, t), (c, u) \in X \times A$, $\phi(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle) + \phi(\langle a * b \rangle \langle c \rangle) = \phi(\langle a \rangle \langle c \rangle) + \phi(\langle a * c \rangle \langle b * c \rangle)$ if and only if $((a, s) * (b, t)) * (c, u) = ((a, s) * (c, u)) * ((b, t) * (c, u))$, since

$$\begin{aligned} ((a, s) * (b, t)) * (c, u) &= ((a * b) * c, s + t + \phi(\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle) + \phi(\langle a * b \rangle \langle c \rangle)), \\ ((a, s) * (c, u)) * ((b, t) * (c, u)) &= ((a * c) * (b * c), s + \phi(\langle a \rangle \langle c \rangle) + \phi(\langle a * c \rangle \langle b * c \rangle)). \end{aligned}$$

(5) *The correspondence between the cocycle condition $\phi(\partial_3(\langle a, b \rangle \langle x \rangle)) = 0$ and the last axiom of MCQ.*

For $(x, r) \in X \times A$, $(a, s), (b, t) \in G_\lambda \times A$, $\phi(\langle a, b \rangle) + \phi(\langle ab \rangle \langle x \rangle) = \phi(\langle a \rangle \langle x \rangle) + \phi(\langle b \rangle \langle x \rangle) + \phi(\langle a * x, b * x \rangle)$ if and only if $((a, s)(b, t)) * (x, r) = ((a, s) * (x, r))((b, t) * (x, r))$, since

$$\begin{aligned} ((a, s)(b, t)) * (x, r) &= ((ab) * x, s + t + \phi(\langle a, b \rangle) + \phi(\langle ab \rangle \langle x \rangle)), \\ ((a, s) * (x, r))((b, t) * (x, r)) &= ((a * x)(b * x), s + t + \phi(\langle a \rangle \langle x \rangle) + \phi(\langle b \rangle \langle x \rangle) + \phi(\langle a * x, b * x \rangle)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore ϕ is a 2-cocycle if and only if $X \times A$ is a multiple conjugation quandle. \square

5 Quandle cocycle invariants for handlebody-links

The definition of a multiple conjugation quandle is motivated from handlebody-links and their colorings [8]. A *handlebody-link* is a disjoint union of handlebodies embedded in the 3-sphere S^3 . A *handlebody-knot* is a one component handlebody-link. Two handlebody-links are *equivalent* if there is an orientation-preserving self-homeomorphism of S^3 which sends one to the other. A *diagram* of a handlebody-link is a diagram of a spatial trivalent graph whose regular neighborhood is the handlebody-link, where a spatial trivalent graph is a finite trivalent graph embedded in S^3 . In this paper, a trivalent graph may contain circle components. Two handlebody-links are equivalent if and only if their diagrams are related by a finite sequence of R1–R6 moves depicted in Figure 1 [7].

An S^1 -*orientation* of a handlebody-link is an orientation of all genus 1 components of the handlebody-link, where an orientation of a solid torus is an orientation of its core S^1 . Two S^1 -oriented handlebody-links are *equivalent* if there is an orientation-preserving self-homeomorphism of S^3 which sends one to the other preserving the S^1 -orientation. A Y -*orientation* of a spatial trivalent graph is an orientation of the graph without sources and



Figure 2: Y-orientation

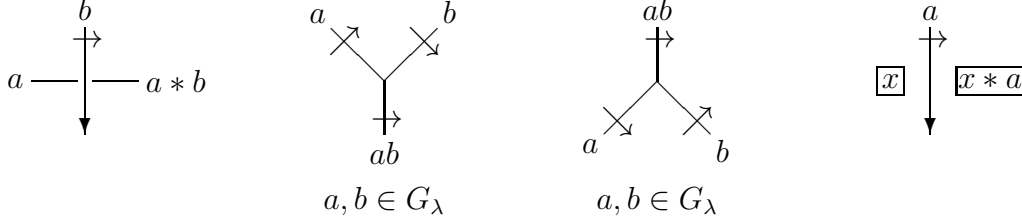


Figure 3: Rules of a coloring

sinks with respect to the orientation (see Figure 2). We note that the term Y-orientation is a symbolic convention, and has no relation to an X -set Y . A *diagram* of an S^1 -oriented handlebody-link is a diagram of a Y-oriented spatial trivalent graph whose regular neighborhood is the S^1 -oriented handlebody-link where the S^1 -orientation is induced from the Y-orientation by forgetting the orientations except on circle components of the Y-oriented spatial trivalent graph. *Y-oriented R1–R6 moves* are R1–R6 moves between two diagrams with Y-orientations which are identical except in the disk where the move applied. Two S^1 -oriented handlebody-links are equivalent if and only if their diagrams are related by a finite sequence of Y-oriented R1–R6 moves [9]. Note that in Figure 1 (R6), if all end points are oriented downward, then either choice of the two possible orientations of the middle edge makes the diagram Y-oriented locally. Thus reversing an orientation of this edge can be regarded as applying Y-oriented R6 moves twice. This is the case whenever both orientations of an edge give Y-orientations.

Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, and let Y be an X -set. Let D be a diagram of an S^1 -oriented handlebody-link H . We denote by $\mathcal{A}(D)$ the set of arcs of D , where an arc is a piece of a curve each of whose endpoints is an undercrossing or a vertex. We denote by $\mathcal{R}(D)$ the set of complementary regions of D . In this paper, an orientation of an arc is represented by the normal orientation obtained by rotating the usual orientation counterclockwise by $\pi/2$ on the diagram. An *X -coloring* C of a diagram D is an assignment of an element of X to each arc $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(D)$ satisfying the conditions depicted in the left three diagrams in Figure 3 at each crossing and each vertex of D . An *X_Y -coloring* C of D is an extension of an X -coloring of D which assigns an element of Y to each region $R \in \mathcal{R}(D)$ satisfying the condition depicted in the rightmost diagram in Figure 3 at each arc. We denote by $\text{Col}_X(D)$ (resp. $\text{Col}_X(D)_Y$) the set of X -colorings (resp. X_Y -colorings) of D . Then we have the following proposition.

Proposition 8 ([9]). *Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, and let Y be an X -set. Let D be a diagram of an S^1 -oriented handlebody-link H . Let D' be a diagram obtained by applying one of Y-oriented R1–R6 moves to the diagram D once. For an X -coloring (resp. X_Y -coloring) C of D , there is a unique X -coloring (resp. X_Y -coloring) C' of*

D' which coincides with C except near a point where the move applied.

For an X_Y -coloring C of a diagram D of an S^1 -oriented handlebody-link, we define the *local chains* $w(\xi; C) \in C_2(X)_Y$ at each crossing ξ and each vertex ξ of D as depicted in Figure 4. We define a chain $W(D; C) \in C_2(X)_Y$ by

$$W(D; C) = \sum_{\xi} w(\xi; C),$$

where ξ runs over all crossings and vertices of D . This is similar to the definitions found in [4] for links and surface-links, and in [10] for handlebody-links.

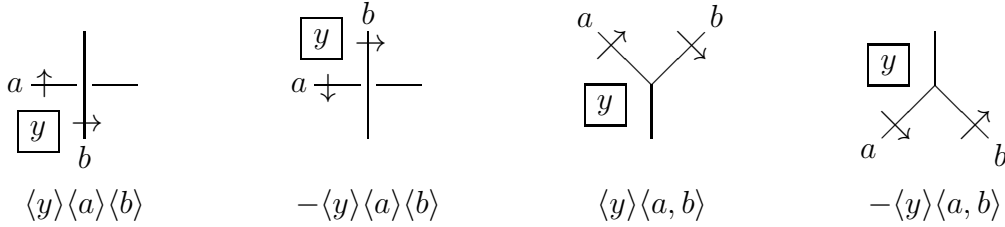


Figure 4: Local chains represented by crossings and vertices

Lemma 9. *The chain $W(D; C)$ is a 2-cycle of $C_*(X)_Y$. Further, for cohomologous 2-cocycles θ, θ' of $C^*(X; A)_Y$, we have $\theta(W(D; C)) = \theta'(W(D; C))$.*

Proof. It is sufficient to show that $W(D; C)$ is a 2-cycle of $C_*(X)_Y$. We denote by $\mathcal{SA}(D)$ the set of semi-arcs of D , where a semi-arc is a piece of a curve each of whose endpoints is a crossing or a vertex. We denote by $\mathcal{SA}(D; \xi)$ the set of semi-arcs incident to ξ , where ξ is a crossing or a vertex of D .

For a semi-arc α , there is a unique region R_α facing α such that the normal orientation of α points from the region R_α to the opposite region with respect to α . For a semi-arc α incident to a crossing or a vertex ξ , we define

$$\epsilon(\alpha; \xi) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the orientation of } \alpha \text{ points to } \xi, \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let χ_1, \dots, χ_4 and $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ be respectively the semi-arcs incident to a crossing χ and a vertex ω as depicted in Figure 5. From

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_2(w(\chi; C)) &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{SA}(D; \chi)} \epsilon(\alpha; \chi) \langle C(R_\alpha) \rangle \langle C(\alpha) \rangle, \\ \partial_2(w(\omega; C)) &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{SA}(D; \omega)} \epsilon(\alpha; \omega) \langle C(R_\alpha) \rangle \langle C(\alpha) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

it follows that

$$\partial_2(W(D; C)) = \sum_{\chi} \partial_2(w(\chi; C)) + \sum_{\omega} \partial_2(w(\omega; C)) = 0,$$

where χ and ω respectively run over all crossings and vertices of D . □

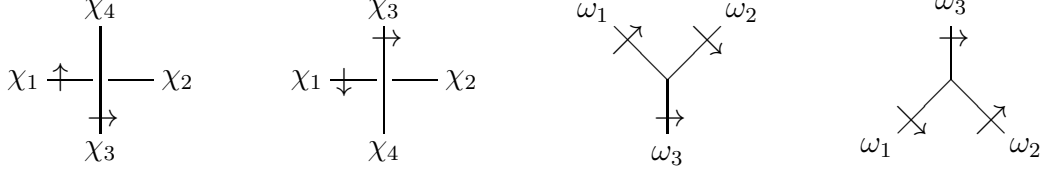


Figure 5: Semi-arcs near crossings and vertices

Lemma 10. *Let D be a diagram of an S^1 -oriented handlebody-link H . Let D' be a diagram obtained by applying one of Y -oriented R1–R6 moves to the diagram D once. Let C be an X_Y -coloring of D , let C' be the unique X_Y -coloring of D' such that C and C' coincide except near a point where the move applied. Then we have $[W(D; C)] = [W(D'; C')]$ in $H_2(X)_Y$.*

Proof. We have the invariance under the Y -oriented R1 and R4 moves, since the difference between $[W(D; C)]$ and $[W(D'; C')]$ is an element of $D_2(X)_Y$. The invariance under the Y -oriented R2 move follows from the signs of the crossings which appear in the move. We have the invariance under the Y -oriented R3, R5, and R6 move, since the difference between $[W(D; C)]$ and $[W(D'; C')]$ is an image of ∂_3 . See Figure 6 for Y -oriented R6 moves, where all arcs are directed from top to bottom. \square

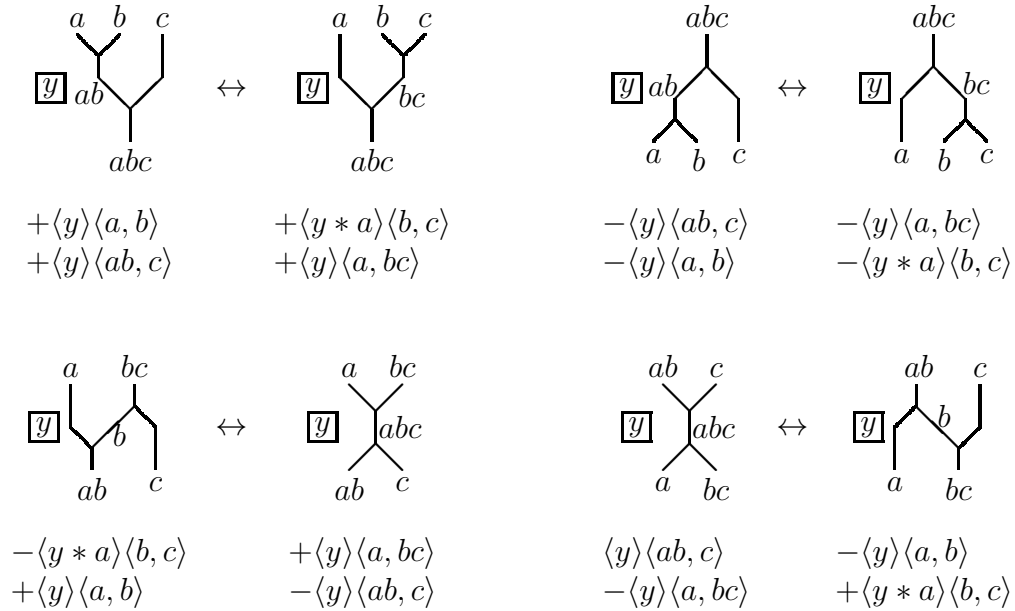


Figure 6: Chains for Y -oriented R6 moves

For a 2-cocycle θ of $C^*(X; A)_Y$, we define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}(D) &:= \{[W(D; C)] \in H_2(X)_Y \mid C \in \text{Col}_X(D)_Y\}, \\ \Phi_\theta(D) &:= \{\theta(W(D; C)) \in A \mid C \in \text{Col}_X(D)_Y\}\end{aligned}$$

as multisets. By Lemmas 9, 10, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 11. *Let D be a diagram of an S^1 -oriented handlebody-link H . Then $\mathcal{H}(D)$ and $\Phi_\theta(D)$ are invariants of H .*

For an S^1 -oriented handlebody-link H , let H^* be the mirror image of H , and $-H$ be the S^1 -oriented handlebody-link obtained from H by reversing its S^1 -orientation. Then we also have

$$\mathcal{H}(-H^*) = -\mathcal{H}(H), \quad \Phi_\theta(-H^*) = -\Phi_\theta(H),$$

where $-S = \{-a \mid a \in S\}$ for a multiset S . It is desirable to further study these invariants and applications to handlebody-links.

6 For unoriented handlebody-links

Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, and let Y be an X -set. Let D be a diagram of an (unoriented) handlebody-link H . An (X, \uparrow) -color C_α of an arc $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(D)$ is a map C_α from the set of orientations of the arc α to X such that $C_\alpha(-o) = C_\alpha(o)^{-1}$, where $-o$ is the inverse of an orientation o . An (X, \uparrow) -color C_α is represented by a pair of an orientation o of α and an element $C_\alpha(o) \in X$ on the diagram D . Two pairs (o, a) and $(-o, a^{-1})$ represent the same (X, \uparrow) -color (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: (X, \uparrow) -color

An (X, \uparrow) -coloring C of a diagram D is an assignment of an (X, \uparrow) -color C_α to each arc $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(D)$ satisfying the conditions depicted in the left two diagrams in Figure 8 at each crossing and each vertex of D . An $(X, \uparrow)_Y$ -coloring C of D is an extension of an (X, \uparrow) -coloring of D which assigns an element of Y to each region $R \in \mathcal{R}(D)$ satisfying the condition depicted in the rightmost diagram in Figure 8 at each arc. We denote by $\text{Col}_{(X, \uparrow)}(D)$ (resp. $\text{Col}_{(X, \uparrow)}(D)_Y$) the set of (X, \uparrow) -colorings (resp. $(X, \uparrow)_Y$ -colorings) of D . The well-definedness of an (X, \uparrow) -coloring (resp. $(X, \uparrow)_Y$ -coloring) follows from

$$\begin{aligned} (a^{-1})^{-1} &= a, & a^{-1} * b &= (a * b)^{-1}, & (a * b) * b^{-1} &= a, \\ b(ab)^{-1} &= a^{-1}, & (ab)^{-1}a &= b^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The first three equalities are the defining conditions of a *good involution* considered by Kamada and Oshiro [13, 14]. They used the notion of a good-involution precisely to allow for appropriate changes of orientations. Following their arguments, we can show the following proposition in the same way as Proposition 8.

Proposition 12. *Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, and let Y be an X -set. Let D be a diagram of a handlebody-link H . Let D' be a diagram obtained by applying*

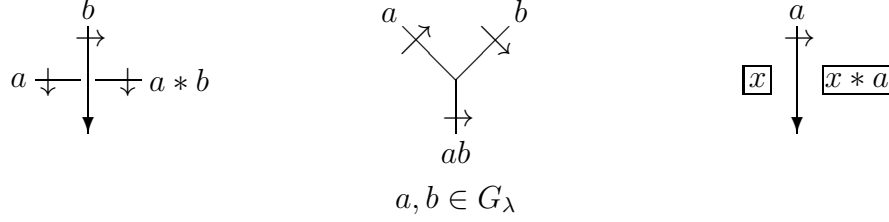


Figure 8: Rules of an unoriented coloring

one of the R1–R6 moves to the diagram D once. For an (X, \uparrow) -coloring (resp. $(X, \uparrow)_Y$ -coloring) C of D , there is a unique (X, \uparrow) -coloring (resp. $(X, \uparrow)_Y$ -coloring) C' of D' which coincides with C except near a point where the move applied.

Let $D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y$ be the subgroup of $P_n(X)_Y$ generated by the elements of the form

$$\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle_i^{-1} \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle,$$

where $\langle a_1, \dots, a_m \rangle_i^{-1}$ denotes

$$\begin{cases} *a_1 \langle a_1^{-1}, a_1 a_2, a_3, \dots, a_m \rangle & \text{if } i = 1, \\ \langle a_1, \dots, a_{i-2}, a_{i-1} a_i, a_i^{-1}, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle & \text{if } i \neq 1, m, \\ \langle a_1, \dots, a_{m-2}, a_{m-1} a_m, a_m^{-1} \rangle & \text{if } i = m. \end{cases}$$

The chain group $D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y$ will be called the *group of orientation degeneracies*. For example, $D_1^\uparrow(X)_Y$ is generated by the elements of the form

$$\langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle + \langle y * a \rangle \langle a^{-1} \rangle,$$

and $D_2^\uparrow(X)_Y$ is generated by the elements of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle + \langle y * a \rangle \langle a^{-1} \rangle \langle b \rangle, & \quad \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle + \langle y * b \rangle \langle a * b \rangle \langle b^{-1} \rangle, \\ \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle + \langle y * a \rangle \langle a^{-1}, ab \rangle, & \quad \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle + \langle y \rangle \langle ab, b^{-1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We remark that the elements of the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle a_1, \dots, a_m \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \\ & - (-1)^{m(m+1)/2} \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots * (a_1 \cdots a_m) \langle a_m^{-1}, \dots, a_1^{-1} \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \end{aligned}$$

belong to $D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y$. Furthermore, we can prove that the elements of the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle a_1, \dots, a_m \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle - (-1)^{i(i+1)/2} \langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \\ & * (a_1 \cdots a_i) \langle a_i^{-1}, \dots, a_1^{-1}, a_1 \cdots a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \end{aligned}$$

belong to $D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y$ by induction.

Lemma 13. $D_*^\uparrow(X)_Y = (D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is a subcomplex of $P_*(X)_Y$.

Proof. We have $\partial_n(D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y) \subset D_{n-1}^\uparrow(X)_Y$, since

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial(\langle a_1, \dots, a_m \rangle + *a_1 \langle a_1^{-1}, a_1 a_2, a_3, \dots, a_m \rangle) \\ &= \langle a_1, a_2 a_3, a_4, \dots, a_m \rangle + *a_1 \langle a_1^{-1}, a_1 a_2 a_3, a_4, \dots, a_m \rangle \\ & \quad + \sum_{i=3}^{m-1} (-1)^i (\langle a_1, \dots, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle \\ & \quad \quad + *a_1 \langle a_1^{-1}, a_1 a_2, a_2, \dots, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle) \\ & \quad + (-1)^m (\langle a_1, \dots, a_{m-1} \rangle + *a_1 \langle a_1^{-1}, a_1 a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{m-1} \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial(\langle a_1, \dots, a_m \rangle + \langle a_1, \dots, a_{i-1} a_i, a_i^{-1}, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle) \\ &= *a_1 \langle a_2, \dots, a_m \rangle + *a_1 \langle a_2, \dots, a_{i-1} a_i, a_i^{-1}, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} (-1)^j (\langle a_1, \dots, a_j a_{j+1}, a_{j+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle \\ & \quad \quad + \langle a_1, \dots, a_j a_{j+1}, a_{j+2}, \dots, a_{i-1} a_i, a_i^{-1}, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle) \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=i+1}^{m-1} (-1)^j (\langle a_1, \dots, a_j a_{j+1}, a_{j+2}, \dots, a_m \rangle \\ & \quad \quad + \langle a_1, \dots, a_{i-1} a_i, a_i^{-1}, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_j a_{j+1}, \dots, a_m \rangle) \\ & \quad + (-1)^m (\langle a_1, \dots, a_{m-1} \rangle + \langle a_1, \dots, a_{i-1} a_i, a_i^{-1}, a_i a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_{m-1} \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $D_*^\uparrow(X)_Y$ is a subcomplex of $P_*(X)_Y$. \square

Definition 14. We set $C_n^\uparrow(X)_Y = P_n(X)_Y / (D_n(X)_Y + D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y)$. The quotient complex $(C_n^\uparrow(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is denoted by $C_*^\uparrow(X)_Y$. For an abelian group A , we define the cochain complex $C_*^\uparrow(X; A)_Y = \text{Hom}(C_*^\uparrow(X)_Y, A)$. We denote by $H_n^\uparrow(X)_Y$ the n th homology group of $C_*^\uparrow(X)_Y$.

For an $(X, \uparrow)_Y$ -coloring C of a diagram D for a handlebody-link, we define the *local chains* $w(\xi; C)$ at each crossing ξ and each vertex ξ of D as depicted in Figure 4. The local chain is well-defined, since

$$\begin{aligned} -\langle y * a \rangle \langle a^{-1} \rangle \langle b \rangle &= \langle y \rangle \langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle = -\langle y * b \rangle \langle a * b \rangle \langle b^{-1} \rangle, \\ -\langle y * a \rangle \langle a^{-1}, ab \rangle &= \langle y \rangle \langle a, b \rangle = -\langle y \rangle \langle ab, b^{-1} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

in $C_2^\uparrow(X)_Y$ (see Figure 9). Then we can define the chain $W(D; C) \in C_2^\uparrow(X)_Y$ in the same way as $W(D; C) \in C_2(X)_Y$, and obtain invariants $\mathcal{H}(H)$, $\Phi_\theta(H)$ for an (unoriented) handlebody-link H .

7 Simplicial decomposition

The goal of this section is to prove Lemma 16 stating that $D_*(X)_Y$ is a subcomplex. The formula of $D_2(X)_Y$, when $\langle y \rangle$ is omitted, is written as

$$\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle - \langle a, b \rangle + \langle b, a * b \rangle,$$

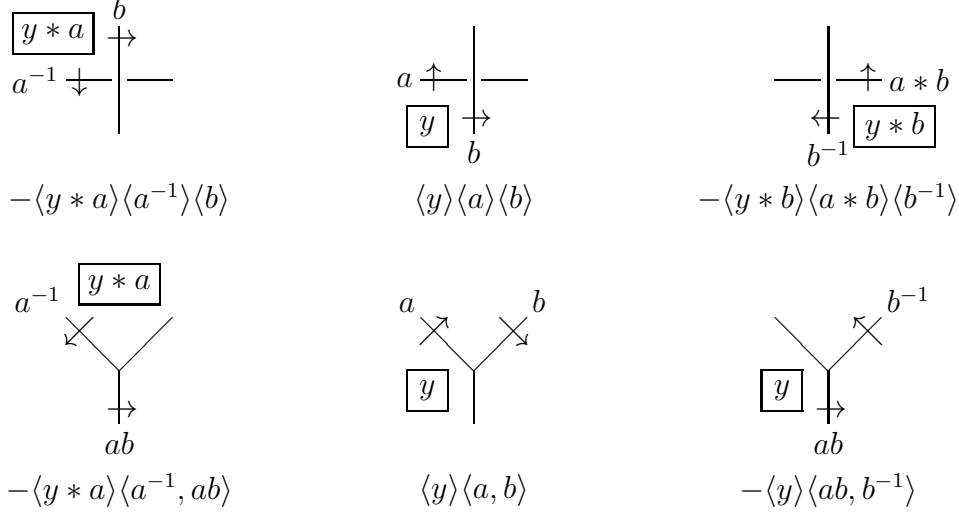


Figure 9: Well-definedness of local chains for unoriented handlebody-links

and its geometric interpretation is depicted in Figure 10. In (A), a colored triangle representing $\langle a, b \rangle$ is depicted, as well as its dual graph with a trivalent vertex. The colorings of such a graph were discussed in Section 5. A colored square representing $\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle$ is depicted in (B), with the dual graph that corresponds to a crossing. In (C), a triangulation of the square is depicted, and after triangulation it represents $\langle a, b \rangle - \langle b, a * b \rangle$. Thus the triangulation corresponds to the above formula. This decomposition is found in [3].

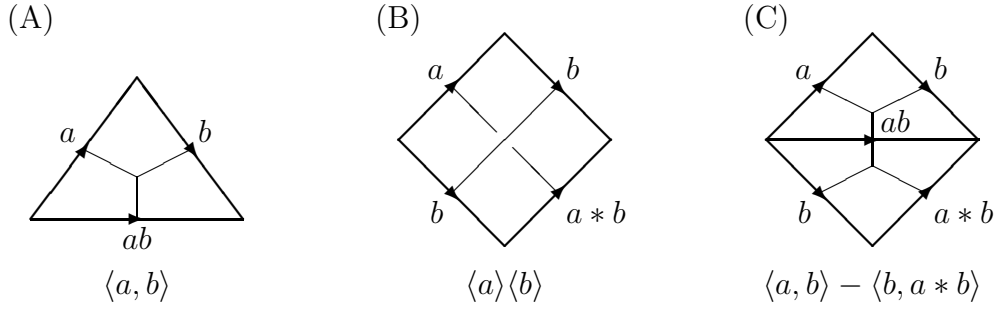


Figure 10: Dividing a square into triangles

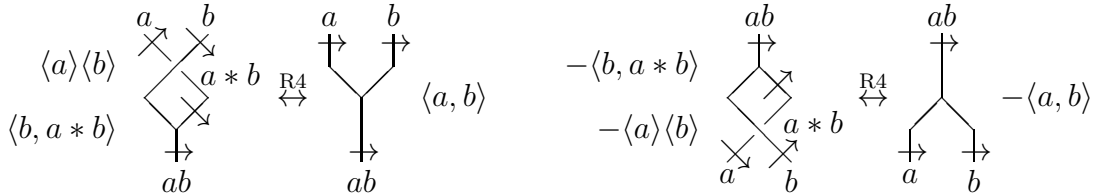


Figure 11: Colors for Y-oriented R4 moves

On the other hand, this equation corresponds to Y-oriented R4 moves in Figure 1 as follows. In Figure 11, colored diagrams of Y-oriented R4 moves are depicted. In the left diagram, the left-hand side represents the chain $\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle + \langle b, a * b \rangle$ and the right-hand side

represents $\langle a, b \rangle$, respectively. In the right diagram, the left-hand side represents the chain $-\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle - \langle b, a * b \rangle$ and the right-hand side represents $-\langle a, b \rangle$, respectively. Thus the above equality is needed for colored diagrams to define equivalent chains in the quotient complex.

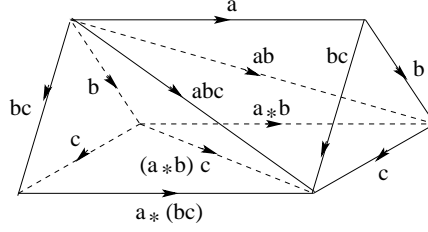


Figure 12: Decomposition of a prism into tetrahedra

A geometric interpretation of the last expression of $D_3(X)_Y$ omitting $\langle y \rangle$,

$$\langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle - \langle a, b, c \rangle + \langle b, a * b, c \rangle - \langle b, c, a * (bc) \rangle$$

is found in Figure 12. The symbol $\langle a \rangle$ is represented by the horizontal 1-simplex, $\langle b, c \rangle$ is represented by the right triangular face, and $\langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle$ is represented by a prism. The term $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ corresponds to the right top tetrahedron in the prism. The expressions of the form $\langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_i$ provides a triangulation of a product of simplices. Each term corresponds to

$$\langle a, b, c \rangle = \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1, \quad \langle b, a * b, c \rangle = -\langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_2, \quad \langle b, c, a * (bc) \rangle = \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_3.$$

Below we use the notation

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{(0)} \langle x_1, \dots, x_m \rangle &= *x_1 \langle x_2, \dots, x_m \rangle, \\ \partial_{(i)} \langle x_1, \dots, x_m \rangle &= (-1)^i \langle x_1, \dots, x_i x_{i+1}, \dots, x_m \rangle, \\ \partial_{(m)} \langle x_1, \dots, x_m \rangle &= (-1)^m \langle x_1, \dots, x_{m-1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Then the boundaries of $\langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_i$ are computed as follows.

$$\langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_i \xrightarrow{\partial} \partial_{(0)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_i + \partial_{(1)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_i + \partial_{(2)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_i + \partial_{(3)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_i$$

and the right-hand sides for $i = 1, 2, 3$ are computed as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1 &\xrightarrow{\partial} *a \langle b, c \rangle && -\langle ab, c \rangle \\ &+ \langle a, bc \rangle && -\langle a, b \rangle \\ &= \langle (\partial_{(0)} \langle a \rangle) \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1 && + \partial_{(1)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1 \\ &- \langle \langle a \rangle \partial_{(1)} \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1 && - \langle \langle a \rangle \partial_{(2)} \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1, \\ \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_2 &\xrightarrow{\partial} - *b \langle a * b, c \rangle && + \langle b(a * b), c \rangle \\ &- \langle b, (a * b)c \rangle && + \langle b, a * b \rangle \\ &= -\langle \langle a \rangle \partial_{(0)} \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1 && - \partial_{(1)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1 \\ &- \partial_{(2)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_3 && - \langle \langle a \rangle \partial_{(2)} \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_2, \\ \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_3 &\xrightarrow{\partial} *b \langle c, a * (bc) \rangle && - \langle bc, a * (bc) \rangle \\ &+ \langle b, c(a * (bc)) \rangle && - \langle b, c \rangle \\ &= -\langle \langle a \rangle \partial_{(0)} \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_2 && - \langle \langle a \rangle \partial_{(1)} \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_2 \\ &+ \partial_{(2)} \langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_3 && + \langle (\partial_{(1)} \langle a \rangle) \langle b, c \rangle \rangle_1, \end{aligned}$$

where $\langle(\partial_{(i)}\langle a \rangle)\langle b, c \rangle\rangle_1$ is regarded as $(\partial_{(i)}\langle a \rangle)\langle b, c \rangle$. The canceling terms of the form $\partial_{(i)}\langle\langle a \rangle\langle b, c \rangle\rangle_j$ in the above boundaries correspond to internal triangles in Figure 12, that are shared by a pair of tetrahedra. Other terms are of the form $\langle\partial_{(i)}\langle a \rangle\langle b, c \rangle\rangle_j$ or $\langle\langle a \rangle\partial_{(i)}\langle b, c \rangle\rangle_j$, and they are outer triangles, that constitute the boundary of the prism. The expression $\langle\partial_{(i)}\langle a \rangle\langle b, c \rangle\rangle_j$ represents the two triangles on the right and the left in Figure 12, since this represents

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{boundary of the interval represented by } \langle a \rangle) \\ & \times (\text{the triangle represented by } \langle b, c \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the outer boundary follows the pattern of Leibniz rule.

In terms of the coloring invariant of graphs, as in the case of the preceding relation for Y-oriented R4 move, this relation corresponds to an equivalence of colored 2-complexes called foams, that is a higher dimensional analog of the move depicted in Figure 11. See [2] for more on colored foams.

Lemma 15. For $\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle = \langle a_1, \dots, a_s \rangle$ and $\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle = \langle b_1, \dots, b_t \rangle$ where $a_i, b_j \in G_\lambda$, we have

$$\partial\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle = \langle(\partial\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle)\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle + (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle(\partial\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle)\rangle,$$

where $\langle\langle \cdot \rangle\langle \cdot \rangle\rangle$ is linearly extended.

Proof. By definition, we have

$$\partial\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \partial_{(i)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{s+t} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_s \leq s+t} \partial_{(i)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}.$$

Direct computations show that

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{(0)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s} \\ &= \begin{cases} \langle(\partial_{(0)}\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle)\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_2-1, \dots, i_s-1} & (i_1 = 1), \\ (-1)^s \langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle(\partial_{(0)}\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle)\rangle_{i_1-1, \dots, i_s-1} & (i_1 > 1), \end{cases} \\ & \partial_{(i)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s} \\ &= \begin{cases} \langle(\partial_{(i)}\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle)\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_k, i_{k+2}-1, \dots, i_s-1} & (i_k = i < i+1 = i_{k+1}), \\ -\partial_{(i)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_{k-1}, i_k+1, i_{k+1}, \dots, i_s} & (i_k = i < i+1 < i_{k+1}), \\ -\partial_{(i)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_k, i_{k+1}-1, i_{k+2}, \dots, i_s} & (i_k < i < i+1 = i_{k+1}), \\ (-1)^s \langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle(\partial_{(i-k)}\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle)\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_k, i_{k+1}-1, \dots, i_s-1} & (i_k < i < i+1 < i_{k+1}), \end{cases} \\ & \partial_{(s+t)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s} \\ &= \begin{cases} \langle(\partial_{(s)}\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle)\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s-1} & (i_s = s+t), \\ (-1)^s \langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle(\partial_{(t)}\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle)\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s} & (i_s < s+t). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The terms of the form $-\partial_{(i)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_{k-1}, i_k+1, i_{k+1}, \dots, i_s}$ ($i_k = i < i+1 < i_{k+1}$) and $-\partial_{(i)}\langle\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle\rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_k, i_{k+1}-1, i_{k+2}, \dots, i_s}$ ($i_k < i < i+1 = i_{k+1}$) cancel in pairs. The other terms are

organized as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{s-1} \leq s+t-1} \sum_{i=0}^s \langle (\partial_{(i)} \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle) \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_{s-1}} + \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_s \leq s+t-1} \sum_{i=0}^t (-1)^s \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle (\partial_{(i)} \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle) \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{s-1} \leq s+t-1} \langle (\partial \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle) \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_{s-1}} + \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_s \leq s+t-1} (-1)^s \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle (\partial \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle) \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s} \\
&= \langle (\partial \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle) \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle + (-1)^s \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle (\partial \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle) \rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

where $\langle \cdot \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}$ is linearly extended. □

Since the Leibniz rule holds (the preceding Lemma 15), we have the following.

Lemma 16. $D_*(X)_Y = (D_n(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is a subcomplex of $P_*(X)_Y$.

8 Chain map for simplicial decomposition

In this section we examine relations between group and MCQ homology theories.

8.1 Simplicial decomposition (general case)

We observe an associativity of the notation $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle$ defined in Section 3, and extend the notation to multi-tuples. For an expression of the form $\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle$ in a chain in $P_*(X)_Y$, where $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} G_\lambda^m$, it is easy to see that we have the following.

Lemma 17. $\langle \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle \rangle = \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle \rangle \rangle$.

By Lemma 17, we can define $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle \rangle$ by $\langle \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle \rangle = \langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c} \rangle \rangle \rangle$. Moreover, for an expression of the form $\langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \dots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle$ in a chain in $P_*(X)_Y$, where $\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_k \in \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} G_\lambda^m$, we can define $\langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \dots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle$ inductively. Then, by Lemma 15, this notation is compatible with the boundary homomorphism ∂ in the following sense.

Lemma 18. $\partial \langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \dots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle = \langle \partial \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \dots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle$.

We give a direct formula (instead of induction) for the notation $\langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \dots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle$ later in Subsection 8.3.

8.2 Chain map (from MCQ to Group)

Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, and let Y be an X -set. Let $P_n^G(X)_Y$ be the subgroup of $P_n(X)_Y$ generated by the elements of the form $\langle y \rangle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle$. Let $D_n^G(X)_Y$ and $D_n^{G, \uparrow}(X)_Y$ be respectively $P_n^G(X)_Y \cap D_n(X)_Y$ and $P_n^G(X)_Y \cap D_n^\uparrow(X)_Y$, both of which are the subgroups of $P_n^G(X)_Y$. Note that $D_n^G(X)_Y = P_n^G(X)_Y \cap D_n(X)_Y$ is the trivial group. We put

$$\begin{aligned}
C_n^G(X)_Y &:= P_n^G(X)_Y / D_n^G(X)_Y = P_n^G(X)_Y, \\
C_n^{G, \uparrow}(X)_Y &:= P_n^G(X)_Y / (D_n^G(X)_Y + D_n^{G, \uparrow}(X)_Y) = P_n^G(X)_Y / D_n^{G, \uparrow}(X)_Y.
\end{aligned}$$

Then $C_*^G(X)_Y = (C_n^G(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ and $C_*^{G,\uparrow}(X)_Y = (C_n^{G,\uparrow}(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ are chain complexes. If X is a group (regarded as $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ with Λ a singleton) and Y is a singleton, $C_*^G(X)_Y$ is essentially the same as the chain complex of usual group homology. For an abelian group A , we define the cochain complexes

$$C_G^*(X; A)_Y = \text{Hom}(C_*^G(X)_Y, A) \text{ and } C_{G,\uparrow}^*(X; A)_Y = \text{Hom}(C_*^{G,\uparrow}(X)_Y, A).$$

When X is a multiple conjugation quandle consisting of a single group, define homomorphisms $\Delta : P_*(X)_Y \rightarrow P_*^G(X)_Y$ by

$$\Delta(\langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_m \rangle) := \langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_m \rangle \rangle.$$

Then by Lemma 18 and from definitions, we have the following.

Proposition 19. *The homomorphisms $\Delta : P_*(X)_Y \rightarrow P_*^G(X)_Y$ give rise to a chain homomorphism. Furthermore, Δ induces the chain homomorphisms $\Delta : C_*(X)_Y \rightarrow C_*^G(X)_Y$ and $\Delta : C_*^{\uparrow}(X)_Y \rightarrow C_*^{G,\uparrow}(X)_Y$.*

We note that the chain homomorphisms Δ are defined only for a MCQ consisting of a single group. In this case, we also have the cochain homomorphisms $\Delta : C_G^*(X; A)_Y \rightarrow C^*(X; A)_Y$ and $\Delta : C_{G,\uparrow}^*(X; A)_Y \rightarrow C_{\uparrow}^*(X; A)_Y$ for an abelian group A . Hence, for a given cocycle of group homology theory, we can obtain that of our theory through Δ . This approach will be discussed in Section 10.

Remark 20. We point out here that for a group $X = \mathbb{Z}_3$ and a trivial X -set Y , there is a group 2-cocycle η that satisfies the conditions in $C_{G,\uparrow}^2(X)_Y$ (coming from $D_n^{G,\uparrow}(X)_Y$),

$$\eta\langle a, b \rangle + \eta\langle a^{-1}, ab \rangle = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \eta\langle a, b \rangle + \eta\langle ab, b^{-1} \rangle = 0.$$

Specifically, let $\eta : \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_3$ denote the function that has values $\eta(1, 1) = 1$, $\eta(2, 2) = 2$ and $\eta(g, h) = 0$ otherwise. It is a direct calculation that the condition above is satisfied. Furthermore, to see that η is a cocycle, consider the generating cocycle over $G = \mathbb{Z}_p$ where p is a prime that is defined by

$$\eta_0(x, y) = (1/p)(\overline{x} + \overline{y} - \overline{x + y}) \pmod{p},$$

where \overline{x} is an integer $0 \leq \overline{x} < p$ such that $\overline{x} = x \pmod{p}$. It is known that η_0 is a generating 2-cocycle for $H_G^2(\mathbb{Z}_p; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ for prime p . For $p = 3$, let ζ be a 1-chain defined by $\zeta(0) = 0$ and $\zeta(1) + \zeta(2) = 2$. Then one can easily compute that $\eta = \eta_0 + \delta\zeta$. Hence there is a 2-cocycle $\eta \in C_{G,\uparrow}^2(X)_Y$ of our theory that is cohomologous to the standard group 2-cocycle η_0 .

8.3 Simplicial decomposition (direct formula)

We give a direct formula (instead of induction) for the notation $\langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle$. To the term $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}$, we associate a vector $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \{1, 2\}^n$ by defining $v_i = 1$ if $i = i_j$ for some j , and otherwise $v_i = 2$, where $n = s + t$. In the term

$$c_i = \begin{cases} a_k * (b_1 \cdots b_{i-k}) & \text{if } i = i_k, \\ b_{i-k} & \text{if } i_k < i < i_{k+1}, \end{cases}$$

the first entry with a_k in it corresponds to $v_i = 1$ and the second with b_{i-k} to $v_i = 2$. We regard that the term a_k came from the first part $\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle$ in $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}$ so that $v_i = 1$ is assigned, and the term b_{i-k} belongs to the second part $\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$ receiving $v_i = 2$.

Example 21. For the term $\langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle$ discussed for Figure 12, the terms $\langle a, b, c \rangle$, $-\langle b, a * b, c \rangle$, and $\langle b, c, a * (bc) \rangle$ correspond to the vectors $(1, 2, 2)$, $(2, 1, 2)$, and $(2, 2, 1)$, respectively. Note that $(2, 1, 2)$ is obtained from $(1, 2, 2)$ by a transposition of the first two entries, and this fact reflects in Figure 12 that the tetrahedra represented by these vectors share a triangular internal face. We indicate by an edge between two vectors when one is obtained from the other by a transposition of consecutive entries. In this case we write:

$$(1, 2, 2) - (2, 1, 2) - (2, 2, 1).$$

For $\langle a, b \rangle \langle c, d \rangle$, the terms $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}$ are listed as $\langle a, b, c, d \rangle$, $-\langle a, c, b * c, d \rangle$, $\langle c, a * c, b * c, d \rangle$, $\langle a, c, d, b * (cd) \rangle$, $-\langle c, a * c, d, b * (cd) \rangle$, $\langle c, d, a * (cd), b * (cd) \rangle$, and these correspond to vectors

$$(1, 1, 2, 2), (1, 2, 1, 2), (2, 1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 2, 1), (2, 1, 2, 1), (2, 2, 1, 1),$$

respectively. They are connected by edges as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & (2, 1, 1, 2) & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ (1, 1, 2, 2) - (1, 2, 1, 2) & & (2, 1, 2, 1) - (2, 2, 1, 1) \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ & (1, 2, 2, 1) & \end{array}$$

indicating which simplices share internal faces. Note that from a vector $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \{1, 2\}^n$ the subscripts i_1, \dots, i_s in $\langle \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle \rangle_{i_1, \dots, i_s}$ are recovered by the condition $v_{i_j} = 1$.

For an expression of the form $\langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle$ in a chain in $P_*(X)_Y$, where $\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_k \in \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} G_\lambda^m$, we put $n = |\mathbf{a}_1| + \cdots + |\mathbf{a}_k|$ and consider vectors $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n$, and denote by $\#_j^i \mathbf{v}$ the number of j 's in v_1, \dots, v_i . Then for a given \mathbf{v} define $i(j, 1) < \cdots < i(j, n_j)$ by the condition that $v_{i(j,1)} = \cdots = v_{i(j,n_j)} = j$.

With these notations in hand, we temporarily define $\langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle'$ by

$$\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{v} \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n \\ \#_j^n \mathbf{v} = n_j \quad (j=1, \dots, k)}} (-1)^{\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \sum_{t=1}^{n_j} (i(j, t) - t - \sum_{s=1}^{j-1} n_s)} \langle c_1, \dots, c_n \rangle$$

for $\langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle = \langle a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{1,n_1} \rangle \cdots \langle a_{k,1}, \dots, a_{k,n_k} \rangle$, where

$$c_i = a_{v_i, \#_{v_i}^i \mathbf{v}} * \prod_{s=v_i+1}^k \prod_{t=1}^{\#_s^i \mathbf{v}} a_{s,t}.$$

Then we have $\langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle' = \langle \langle \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle \cdots \langle \mathbf{a}_k \rangle \rangle$. This is seen from the fact that simplices of both sides are in one-to-one correspondence with vectors $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n$, and the signs correspond to the number of transpositions, modulo 2, of a given vector \mathbf{v} from the vector $(1, \dots, 1, 2, \dots, 2, \dots, k, \dots, k)$.

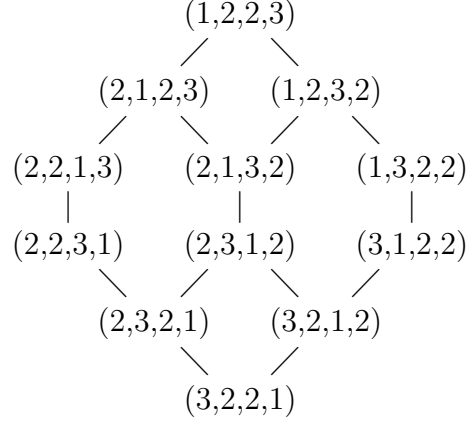


Figure 13: Boundaries of $\langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \langle d \rangle$

Example 22. The terms of $\langle \langle a \rangle \langle b, c \rangle \langle d \rangle \rangle$ consist of

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\langle a, b, c, d \rangle, & \langle b, a * b, c, d \rangle, & \langle a, b, d, c * d \rangle, \\
\langle b, c, a * (bc), d \rangle, & \langle b, a * b, d, c * d \rangle, & \langle a, d, b * d, c * d \rangle, \\
\langle b, c, d, a * (bcd) \rangle, & \langle b, d, a * (bd), c * d \rangle, & \langle d, a * d, b * d, c * d \rangle, \\
\langle b, d, c * d, a * (bcd) \rangle, & \langle d, b * d, a * (bd), c * d \rangle, & \langle d, b * d, c * d, a * (bcd) \rangle,
\end{array}$$

that, respectively, correspond to the vectors

$$\begin{array}{lll}
(1, 2, 2, 3), & (2, 1, 2, 3), & (1, 2, 3, 2), \\
(2, 2, 1, 3), & (2, 1, 3, 2), & (1, 3, 2, 2), \\
(2, 2, 3, 1), & (2, 3, 1, 2), & (3, 1, 2, 2), \\
(2, 3, 2, 1), & (3, 2, 1, 2), & (3, 2, 2, 1).
\end{array}$$

The graph representing shared faces is depicted in Figure 13.

9 Relationship between MCQ and IIJO

Let $X = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} G_\lambda$ be a multiple conjugation quandle, and let Y be an X -set. Let $P_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$ be the subgroups of $P_n(X)_Y$ generated by the elements of the form $\langle y \rangle \langle a_1 \rangle \cdots \langle a_n \rangle$. Then $P_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y = (P_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is a subcomplex of $P_*(X)_Y$. Let $D_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$ be the subgroup of $P_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$ generated by the elements of the forms

$$\langle y \rangle \langle a_1 \rangle \cdots \langle b_1 \rangle \langle b_2 \rangle \cdots \langle a_n \rangle, \quad \langle y \rangle \langle a_1 \rangle \cdots \partial \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle \cdots \langle a_n \rangle$$

for $a_1, \dots, a_n \in X$, $b_1, b_2 \in G_\lambda$. We note that the former elements relate with the invariance under the R1 and R4 move, and that the latter elements relate with the invariance under the R5 move and reversing orientation.

Lemma 23. $D_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y = (D_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is a subcomplex of $P_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$.

Proof. This follows from

$$\partial(\langle b_1 \rangle \langle b_2 \rangle) = \partial \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle - \partial \langle b_2, b_1 * b_2 \rangle, \quad \partial(\partial \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle) = 0$$

for $b_1, b_2 \in G_\lambda$. □

We put

$$C_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y = P_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y / D_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y.$$

Then $C_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y = (C_n^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y, \partial_n)$ is a chain complex. If X is obtained from a G -family of quandles as in Example 2, $C_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$ is the chain complex defined in [11]. For an abelian group A , we define the cochain complexes

$$C_{\text{IIJO}}^*(X; A)_Y = \text{Hom}(C_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y, A).$$

We note that a natural projection $\text{pr}_* : P_*(X)_Y \rightarrow P_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$ does not induce a chain homomorphism $\text{pr}_* : C_*(X)_Y \rightarrow C_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$, since IIJO homology theory is invariant under the invariance for reversing orientations. See Table 1. It is seen, however, that this map induces the chain homomorphism $\text{pr}_* : C_*^\uparrow(X)_Y \rightarrow C_*^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$ and the cochain homomorphism $\text{pr}^* : C_{\text{IIJO}}^*(X; A)_Y \rightarrow C_\uparrow^*(X; A)_Y$ for an abelian group A . Hence, for a given cocycle of IIJO homology theory (with some modification for a multiple conjugation quandle as above), we can obtain that of our theory through pr^* . This implies that our invariant is a generalization of the IIJO quandle cocycle invariant.

IIJO	2-boundary	degenerate $D_2^{\text{IIJO}}(X)_Y$	cancelled by sign	zero by definition
moves	R3	R4(\rightsquigarrow R1), R5(\rightsquigarrow ori.)	R2	R6

MCQ	2-boundary	degenerate $D_2(X)_Y$	degenerate $D_2^\uparrow(X)_Y$	cancelled by sign
moves	R3, R5, R6	R4(\rightsquigarrow R1)	orientation	R2

Table 1: Comparison between IIJO theory and MCQ theory

10 Towards finding 2-cocycles

We discuss approaches to finding 2-cocycles that are not induced from the IIJO (co)homology theory. Let G be a group, M a right G -module, and A an abelian group. The module M and the set $X = M \times G (= \coprod_{x \in M} \{x\} \times G)$ can be considered as a G -family of quandles and a multiple conjugation quandle as in Example 2, respectively.

We take an X -set Y as a singleton $\{y_0\}$ and suppress the notation $\langle y_0 \rangle$. For a 2-cocycle $\psi \in P^2(X; A)_Y$, we use the notation $\phi((x, g), (y, h))$ for $\psi(\langle (x, g) \rangle \langle (y, h) \rangle)$ and $\eta_x(g, h)$ for

$\psi(\langle(x, g), (x, h)\rangle)$. Then the 2-cocycle conditions are written as

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \eta_x(g, h) + \eta_x(gh, k) = \eta_x(h, k) + \eta_x(g, hk), \\
(2) \quad & \phi((x, g), (y, k)) + \phi((x, h), (y, k)) - \phi((x, gh), (y, k)) \\
& \quad = \eta_x(g, h) - \eta_{x *^k y}(g * k, h * k), \\
(3) \quad & \phi((x, g), (y, h)) + \phi((x *^h y, g * h), (y, k)) = \phi((x, g), (y, hk)), \\
(4) \quad & \phi((x, g), (y, h)) + \phi((x *^h y, g * h), (z, k)) \\
& \quad = \phi((x, g), (z, k)) + \phi((x *^k z, g * k), (y *^k z, h * k)),
\end{aligned}$$

where $x, y, z \in M$ and $g, h, k \in G$. Furthermore, for a 2-cochain $\psi \in P^2(X; A)_Y$, the condition that ψ is a 2-cochain in $C^2(X; A)_Y$ are written as

$$(5) \quad \phi((x, g), (x, h)) = \eta_x(g, h) - \eta_x(h, g * h),$$

where $x \in M$ and $g, h \in G$.

Towards constructing MCQ 2-cocycles that are not from the IIJO homology, first we note that if ϕ above is an IIJO 2-cocycle, then ϕ satisfies the conditions (3), (4), and the condition that the LHS of (2) vanishes. By considering $\psi' = \psi - \phi$, we obtain an MCQ 2-cocycle ψ' that consists only of terms of η_x for $x \in M$. Thus we first consider such a case in Example 24 below. In this case, we can take an approach described in Section 8 for finding MCQ cocycles from group cocycles.

Example 24. For a 2-cochain $\psi \in P^2(X; A)_Y$ with the assumption

$$(0) \quad \psi(\langle(x, g)\rangle\langle(y, h)\rangle) (= \phi((x, g), (y, h))) = 0,$$

we discuss what conditions are needed for the 2-cochain ψ being a 2-cocycle in $P^2(X; A)_Y$. When we use the notation $\eta_x(g, h)$ for $\psi(\langle(x, g), (x, h)\rangle)$, the 2-cocycle conditions are written as

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \eta_x(g, h) + \eta_x(gh, k) = \eta_x(h, k) + \eta_x(g, hk), \\
(2') \quad & \eta_x(g, h) - \eta_{x *^k y}(g * k, h * k) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where $x, y \in M$ and $g, h, k \in G$. We note that the condition (0) implies (3) and (4). Furthermore, for a 2-cochain $\psi \in P^2(X; A)_Y$ with the assumption (0), the condition that ψ is a 2-cochain in $C^2(X; A)_Y$ are written as

$$(5') \quad \eta_x(g, h) - \eta_x(h, g * h) = 0,$$

where $x \in M$ and $g, h \in G$. Hence if ψ satisfies (0), (1), (2') and (5'), then ψ is a 2-cocycle in $C^2(X; A)_Y$ and defines an invariant for handlebody-knots.

If $y = x$, then (2') implies $\eta_x(g * k, h * k) = \eta_x(g, h)$, called the *right invariance* of η_x . If $x = 0$, then (2') with right invariance implies $\eta_{y \cdot (1-k)} \equiv \eta_0$, which is another necessary condition for the condition (2'). Hence if any element in M can be represented by the form $y \cdot (1 - k)$ for some $y \in M$ and $k \in G$, then we have $\eta_x \equiv \eta_0$ for any $x \in M$. In this case, we

can check that the 2-cocycle ψ in $C^2(X; A)_Y$ comes from the dual of the composition of the chain homomorphisms

$$C_*(X)_Y \xrightarrow{\text{pr}_2} C_*(G)_Y \xrightarrow{\Delta} C_*^G(G)_Y,$$

where a chain homomorphism pr_2 is induced from a natural projection into 2nd factor and the chain homomorphism Δ was defined in Subsection 8.2. In this case, ψ assigned at a crossing is decomposed into a pair of weights η corresponding to trivalent vertices as depicted in Figure 10 (B) and (C). Hence the resulting invariant is equivalent to the invariant of the trivalent graph obtained by replacing all crossing with vertices, that is embedded in the 2-sphere without crossing. Such an embedded graph is equivalent to a circle with small bubbles, and has trivial invariant value ($W(D; C) = 0$ for any coloring C). Thus, in this case, ψ defines a trivial invariant for handlebody-knots by the group 2-cocycle η_0 , whose cohomology class may not be zero in $H_G^2(G; A)_Y$.

If the condition that any element in M can be represented by the form $y \cdot (1 - k)$ for some $y \in M$ and $k \in G$ is not satisfied, then ψ satisfying (0), (1), (2') and (5') may give rise to a non-trivial invariant for handlebody-links.

Example 25. In contrast to Example 24, next we consider the case when ϕ is not an IJO 2-cocycle, so that the LHS of (2) does not vanish for ϕ .

For any G -invariant A -bilinear map $f : M^2 \rightarrow A$, Nosaka claimed in [16, Theorem 5.2] that the map $\phi_f : X^2 \rightarrow A$ defined by

$$\phi_f((x, g), (y, h)) := f(x - y, y \cdot (1 - h^{-1}))$$

satisfies the conditions (3) and (4) above. For the G -invariant A -bilinear map f , if we can find maps η_x such that the conditions (1) and (2) are also satisfied, then we obtain a 2-cocycle, which may be new. We remark here that ϕ_f itself can be modified in [16, Corollary 4.7] (by using an additive homomorphism from G to some commutative ring) so that the conditions (1) and (2) are also satisfied under the assumption $\eta_x \equiv 0$ for any $x \in M$.

The condition (1) merely says that η_x is a usual group 2-cocycle for any $x \in M$. The condition (2) is equivalent to

$$(2'') \quad f(x - y, y \cdot (1 - k^{-1})) = \eta_x(g, h) - \eta_{x * k_y}(g * k, h * k)$$

from the definition of f . If $y = x$, then (2'') implies that η_x is right invariant in the sense that $\eta_x(g * k, h * k) = \eta_x(g, h)$ as above. If $y = 0$, then (2'') with the right invariance implies $\eta_{x \cdot k} \equiv \eta_x$, called the *orbit dependence* of η_x . Thus we obtain these two necessary conditions for the condition (2'').

We examine the following specific examples. For a prime number p , let $G = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ that acts on $M = (\mathbb{Z}_p)^2$ from the right. For $A = \mathbb{Z}_p$, the map $f : M^2 \rightarrow A$ defined by $f(x, y) := \det \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ is a G -invariant A -bilinear map, where $x, y \in M$ are row vectors on which G acts on the right, and \det denotes the determinant. This setting is motivated from [16, Proposition 4.5].

- First, we consider the case where $p = 2$. Define $m : M \rightarrow A$ by

$$m(x) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \end{cases}.$$

Then we can check that

$$\phi_f((x, g), (y, h)) = -m(x) + m(x *^h y)$$

for any $x, y \in M$ and $g, h \in G$. Take $\eta_x(g, h)$ to be $m(x)$ for any $x \in M$ and $g, h \in G$. Then we can show that the 2-cochain ψ , defined by ϕ_f and η_x , is a 2-coboundary as follows. Define a 1-cochain $\tilde{m} \in P^1(X; A)$ by $\tilde{m}(\langle(x, g)\rangle) := m(x)$. Then 2-coboundary $\delta\tilde{m} \in P^2(X; A)$ are written as

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta\tilde{m})(\langle(x, g)\rangle\langle(y, h)\rangle) &= -m(x) + m(x *^h y), \\ (\delta\tilde{m})(\langle(x, g), (x, h)\rangle) &= m(x), \end{aligned}$$

where $x, y \in M$ and $g, h \in G$. This implies that $\psi = \delta\tilde{m}$.

- Second, we consider the case where $p > 2$. If $x = (0, 0)$ and $k = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, the condition (2'') implies $\eta_{2y}(g, h) = \eta_0(g, h)$ for any $y \in M$ and $g, h \in G$. Since p is odd, we have that $\eta_x \equiv \eta_0$ for any $x \in M$. If we substitute $y = (1, 0)$ and $k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ for (2''), then LHS is 1 and RHS is 0, which turns out to be a contradiction. Hence there is no choice of η_x such that the condition (1) and (2'') are satisfied.

Although our attempts have not resulted in new non-trivial 2-cocycles, it appears useful to record our approaches and facts we have found, for future endeavors towards constructing new cocycles using these approaches. Further studies are desirable on this homology theory, as it unifies group and quandle homology theories for a structure of multiple conjugation quandle, that have ample interesting examples and applications to handlebody-links.

Acknowledgements

The first author was partially supported by Simons Foundation. The second author was partially supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 24740037. The third author was partially supported by (U.S.) NIH R01GM109459-01. The last author was partially supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 26400082. The authors are grateful to Daniel Moskovich for valuable comments on exposition.

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